

When I served with Carl in the 1980s, I was struck, as was everyone who knew Carl Thompson, by his dedication to the great State of Wisconsin, and to the people he served. He was a powerful advocate for veterans' housing, and was one of the State's leading voices on the importance of preserving our First Amendment freedoms. Carl Thompson was also a great storyteller with a wonderful wit and sense of humor.

I am deeply saddened by Carl Thompson's passing, but I know that his leadership has left a lasting mark on the Wisconsin Democratic Party, and our State. He will be remembered for many years to come.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:17 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2982. An act to authorize the establishment of a memorial to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad.

H.R. 4691. An act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 297. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 238. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon.

S. 1175. An act to modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include the property known as Pemberton's Headquarters, and for other purposes.

H.R. 640. An act to adjust the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 5:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2215) to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4600. An act to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved

medical care by reducing the excessive burden of the liability system places on the health care delivery system.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on September 26, 2002, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 111. A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on September 26, 2002, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 111. A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2982. An act to authorize the establishment of a memorial to victims who died as a result of terrorist acts against the United States or its people, at home or abroad; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 4600. An act to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved medical care by reducing the excessive burden of the liability system places on the health care delivery system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 297. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 4691. An act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities.

S. 3009. A bill to provide economic security for America's workers.

The following joint resolution was read the first time:

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-308. A House joint memorial that was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to the National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4017

Whereas, Within days of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C., the nation's governors activated National Guard soldiers and airmen to augment security at 422 of the nation's international airports; and

Whereas, In true state-federal partnership, National Guard forces are providing aerial port security under the command and control of the sovereign states, territories, and the District of Columbia and the federal government is funding such duties "in the service of the United States" under Title 32 U.S.C., Section 502(f), hereinafter referred to as "Title 32 duty"; and

Whereas, Title 32 duty has been used, *inter alia*, for more than twenty years for National Guard full-time staffing, for National Guard support for local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies under Governors' Counter-Drug Plans for more than twelve years, for National Guard Civil Support Team technical assistance for local first responders for more than two years, and for aerial port security following the attacks of September 11. Of particular note, the National Guard Counter-Drug Program has long included Title 32 support for United States Customs, Border Patrol, and Immigration and Naturalization Service activities at United States Ports of Entry; and

Whereas, In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, increased security and inadequate federal staffing have limited the flow of persons, goods, and services across our nation's borders. These factors have contributed to a serious weakening of the American and Canadian economies, especially in states such as Washington; and

Whereas, The governors of northern tier border states wrote President Bush in November 2001 offering to provide Title 32 National Guard augmentation for United States Customs, Border Patrol, and Immigration and Naturalization Service operations at United States ports of entry. Such relief could have been, and still can be, effected within days of acceptance by the federal government; and

Whereas, There is still no relief at our borders due to inaction on the governors' offer of Title 32 National Guard assistance and conflicting Department of Defense proposals to federalize the National Guard or otherwise enhance border security with active duty military personnel instead of Title 32 National Guard members; and

Whereas, Federalizing the National Guard under Title 10 U.S.C. would degrade the combat readiness of units from which Guardsmen would be mobilized, interfere with effective state force management, and prevent personal accommodations for soldiers and their civilian employers; and

Whereas, Stationing federal military forces at the United States-Canada border would be an unprecedented unilateral action by the United States; and

Whereas, The nation's border states need prompt relief which can best be provided by Title 32 National Guard forces being deployed to assist lead federal agencies at the borders "in the service of the United States," but under continued state command and control; and

Whereas, The Washington State Legislature opposes federalization of the National Guard or assignment of federal military forces for United States border security: Now, therefore,

Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress assures prompt augmentation of